



Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S

Qullilerfik 2, 6.
3900 Nuuk
CVR No. 40980458

Annual report 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 12.01.2021

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Thor Suhr', written over a horizontal line.

Thor Suhr
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S

Qullilerfik 2, 6.

3900 Nuuk

CVR No.: 40980458

Registered office: Nuuk

Financial year: 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020

Board of Directors

Syed Ali Shahul Hameed, chairman

Alex Tan Ghee Keong

Lee Whye Teng

Executive Board

Alex Tan Ghee Keong, CEO

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Imaneq 33, 6-7th floor

3900 Nuuk

Greenland

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S for the financial year 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.06.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Nuuk, 12.01.2021

Executive Board

Alex Tan Ghee Keong
CEO

Board of Directors



Syed Ali Shahul Hameed
chairman



Alex Tan Ghee Keong



Lee Whye Teng

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Berjaya Greenland Invest A/S for the financial year 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.06.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 22.11.2019 - 30.06.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Nuuk, 12.01.2021

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556



Claus Bech

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne31453

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is to make investments in, construction and rental of property and related business.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement shows a loss after tax amounting to DKK 40,182 and the balance sheet shows equity of DKK 459,818 with a total assets sum of DKK 492,818. The result of the company was not affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019/20

	Notes	2019/20 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(48,795)
Other financial expenses	1	(198)
Profit/loss before tax		(48,993)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	8,811
Profit/loss for the year		(40,182)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		
Retained earnings		(40,182)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		(40,182)

Balance sheet at 30.06.2020

Assets

	Notes	2019/20 DKK
Deferred tax		8,811
Receivables		8,811
Cash		484,007
Current assets		492,818
Assets		492,818

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019/20 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000
Retained earnings		(40,182)
Equity		459,818
Trade payables		33,000
Current liabilities other than provisions		33,000
Liabilities other than provisions		33,000
Equity and liabilities		492,818

Statement of changes in equity for 2019/20

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Contributed upon formation	500,000	0	500,000
Profit/loss for the year	0	(40,182)	(40,182)
Equity end of year	500,000	(40,182)	459,818

Notes

1 Other financial expenses

	2019/20
	DKK
Other interest expenses	198
	198

2 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019/20
	DKK
Change in deferred tax	(8,811)
	(8,811)

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including stationery and office supplies etc. This item also includes if any writedowns of receivables was recognised in current assets.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.